FCC Thoughts on Future Band Plans

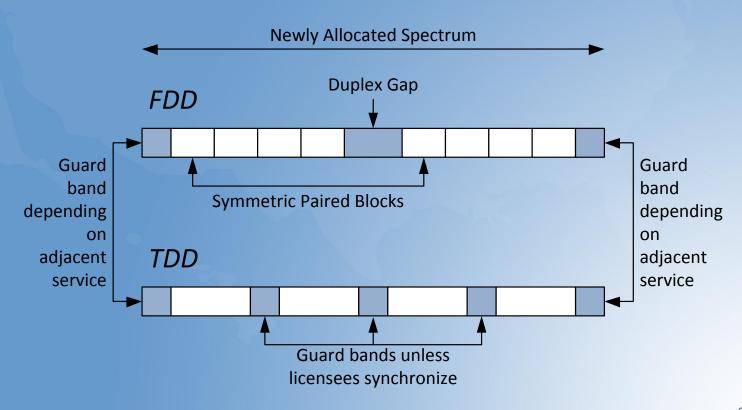
Technological Advisory Council

Forum on the Future of Band Plans

16 July 2012



Traditional Band Plans



Large Duplex Gaps

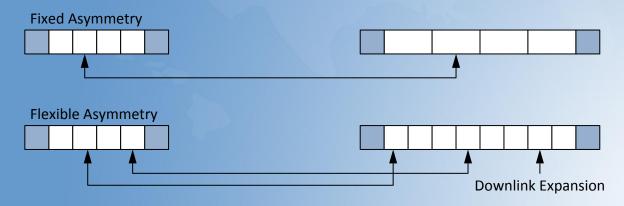
- Small duplex gap: PCS 1800 and 1900 MHz
- Large duplex gap: AWS-1 1700 and 2100 MHz
- Larger duplex gaps?
 - Allow larger contiguous allocations
 - Guard bands may be smaller than duplex gap
 - Pairing disparate bands e.g. Carrier aggregation of 700 MHz and AWS-1
 - How far can this go? 700 & 2100 MHz? 700 & 2500 MHz? 600 and 3500 MHz?





Asymmetric FDD

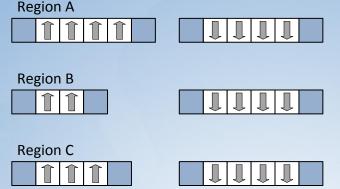
- Broadband traffic dominated by downlink
 - Is this a long-term trend?
- Allocate asymmetric blocks (5+10 MHz, etc.)?
 - Fixed pairings
- Allocate building blocks market determined pairings?
 - Licensees acquire pairs, or downlink only, or uplink only, as they need





Nationwide band plans

- With exclusion zones and sharing, hard to find nationwide spectrum in future
- Nationwide plan critical for downlink
 - Mobiles travel through all regions, are size and cost constrained
 - Uniform mobile filters for all regions
 - Other services falling inside receive filter could block receivers
- Not critical for uplink?
 - Base stations fixed in a single region, lesser size and cost constraints
 - Vary base station filters by region
 - Fixed mobile transmit filter acceptable
 - Will not transmit on unassigned frequencies
 - Can meet OOBE limits without transmit filter





Block Sizes

- Large blocks versus small blocks
 - In past, large blocks for efficiency, small blocks for competition
- Building blocks
 - License 5 MHz blocks
 - Build contiguously to obtain 5, 10, 15, 20 MHz or more as needed
 - Licensing mechanisms to encourage (or ensure?) contiguity of assignments



Band Proliferation?

